A LETTER FROM

The Lord Generall *CROMVVELL*

To the Parliament of England,

Concerning his proceedings with their Army in *Scotland*, and the late victory God hath given them over the *Scottish* Army there:

Together with

An Act of Parliament for publique Thanksgiving in *England* thereupon: and a Proclamation of the Deputy Generall of *Ireland* for a further day of publique Thanksgiving in relation to the same throughout *Ireland*,

On Thursday the seventh of November in this present yeare, 1650.

Printed at Corcke, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1650.

For the Honorable, *William Lenthal* Esquire, Speaker of the Parliament of *England*.

SIR,

I hope it is not ill taken that I make no more frequent Addresses to the Parliament; things that are of trouble in point of Provision for your Army, and of ordinary direction, I have, as I could, often presented to the Councell of State, together with such Occurrences as have happened; who I am sure, as they have not been wanting in their extraordinary care, and provision for us, so neither what they judge fit and necessary, to represent the same to you, and this I thought to be a sufficient discharge of my duty on that behalfe.

It hath now pleased God to bestow a mercy upon you, worthy your knowledge, and of the utmost praise and thanks of all that feare and love his Name; yea, the Mercy is far above all praise, which, that you may the better perceive I shall take the boldnesse to tender unto you some circumstances accompanying this great Businesse, which will manifest the greatnesse and seasonablenesse of this Mercy: we haveing tryed what wee could to engage the Enemy three or foure miles West of *Edinburgh*, that proving ineffectuall, and our victuall failing, we marched towards our Ships for a recruit of our want; the Enemy did not at all trouble us in our Reare, but marched the direct way towards *Edinburgh*, and partly in the night and morning, slips through his whole Army, and Quarters himselfe in a posture easie to interpose betweene us and our victuall; but the Lord made him lose the opportunity, and the morning proving exceeding wet and dark, wee recovered by that time it was light into a ground where they could not hinder us from our victuall; which was a high act of the Lords Providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the Enemy marched into the ground we were last upon, having no minde either to strive to interpose betwen us and our victuall, or to fight, being indeed upon this lock, Hoping that the sicknes of your Army would render their work more easie by the gaining of time; whereupon wee marched to *Musselburgh* to victuall, and to ship away our sick men, where we sent aboard neere five hundred sick and wounded Soldiers: And upon serious consideration, finding our weaknesse so to increase, and the Enemy lying upon his advantages; at a Generall Counsell it was thought fit to march to *Dunbar*, and there to fortifie the Town, which we thought, if any thing, would provoke them to ingage; as also that the having of a Garrison there, would furnish us with accomodation for our sick men, would be a place for a good magazine (which wee exceedingly wanted) being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing Provisions, which many times cannot be done, though the Being of the whole Army lay upon it, all the Coasts from *Leith* to *Berwick* not having one good Harbor, as also to lye more conveniently to receive our recruits of Horse and Foot from *Berwick*. Having these considerations, upon Saturday the thirtieth of *August*, wee marched from *Musselburgh* to *Hedding on*, where by that time wee had got the Van-Brigade of our Horse, and our Foot and Train into their Quarters, the Enemy was marched with that exceeding expedition, that they fell upon the Rere-Forlorn of our Horse, and put it in some disor-

ther; and indeed, had like to have engaged our Rerebrigade of Horſe with their whole Army, had not the Lord by his Providence put a cloud over the Moon, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off thoſe Horſe to the reſt of the Army, which accordingly was done without any loſſe, ſave of three or foure of our aforementioned Forlorn, wherein the Enemy (as we believe) received more loſſe. The Army being put into a reaſonable ſecure poſture, towards midnight the Enemy attempted our Quarters on the Weſtend of *Heddington*, but (through the goodneſs of God) we repulſed them. The next morning we drew into an open field, on the Southſide of *Heddington*, we not judging it ſafe for us to draw to the Enemy upon his own ground, he being prepoſſeſſed thereof, but rather drew back to give him way to come to us, if he had ſo thought fit. And having waited about the ſpace of foure or five houres, to ſee if he would come to us; and not finding any inclination in the Enemy ſo to do, we reſolved to go according to our firſt intendment to *Dunbar*: By that time we had marched three or four miles, we ſaw ſome Bodies of the Enemyes Horſe draw out of their Quarters; and by that time our Carriages were gotten neer *Dunbar*, their whole Army was upon their march after us; and indeed, our drawing back in this manner, with the addition of three new Regiments added to them, did much heighten their Confidence, if not Preſumption and Arrogancy. The enemy that night, we perceived, gathered towards the Hills, laboring to make a perfect interpoſition between us and *Berwick*; and having in this poſture a great advantage, through his better knowledge of the Countrey, which he effected by ſending a conſiderable Party to the ſtrait Paſs at *Copperſpeth*, where ten men to hinder, are better then forty to make their way, And truly this was an exigent to us, wherewith the Enemy reproached us with that condition the Parliaments Army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the King in *Cornwal*; by ſome Reports that have come to us, they had diſpoſed of us, and of their buſineſs, in ſufficient revenge and wrath towards our perſons, and had ſwallowed up the poore Intereſt of *England*, believing that their Army and their King would have marched to *London* without any interruption; it being told us, wee know not how truly, by a priſoner wee took the night before the fight, *That their King was very ſuddenly to come amongſt them with thoſe Engliſh they allowed to be about him*; but in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them.

The Enemy lying in the poſture before mentioned, having thoſe advantages, we lay very neere him, being ſenſible of our diſadvantage, having ſome weakneſs of fleſh, but yet conſolation and ſupport from the Lord himſelf to our poor weak Faith, wherein I believe not a few amongſt us ſhared, That becauſe of their Numbers, becauſe of their Advantages, becauſe of their Confidence, becauſe of our Weakneſſe, becauſe of our Strait, wee were in the Mount, and in the Mount the Lord would be ſeen, and that he would finde out a way of Deliverance and Salvation for us; and indeed, we had our Conſolations and our Hopes. Vpon Monday Evening the Enemy whoſe numbers were very great, as wee heare about ſix thouſand Horſe, and ſixteen thouſand Foot, at leaſt: Ours drawn downe, as to ſound men, to about Seven thouſand five hundred Foot, and three thouſand five hundred Horſe; the Enemy drew down to their right Wing about two thirds of their left Wing of Horſe, to the right wing thogging alſo their Foot and Train much to the right, cauſing their right wing of Horſe to edge down towards the

Sea;

Sea. We could not well imagine, but that the Enemy intended to attempt upon us, or to place themselves in a more exact condition of interposition: Major Generall and my self coming to the Earle of *Roxboroughs* House, and observing this posture, I told him, I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the Enemy; to which he immediately replyed, That he had thought to have said the same thing to me; so that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts at the same instant, we called for Colonell *Monk*, and shewed him the thing; and coming to our Quarter at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the Colonels, they also chearfully concurred; were resolved therefore to put our businesse into this posture, That six Regiments of Horse, and three Regiments and an half of Foot, should march in the Van, and that the Major Generall, the Lieutenant Generall of the Horse, and the Commissary Generall and Colonell *Monk*, to command the Brigade of Foot, should lead on the businesse; And that Colonell *Prides* Brigade, Colonell *Overtons* Brigade, and the remaining two Regiments of Horse, should bring up the Canon and Rere, the time of falling on to be by break of day, but through some delays it proved not to be to till six a clock in the morning: The Enemies word was *The Covenant*, which it had been for divers dayes; ours (*The Lord of Hosts*) The Major Generall, Lieutenant Generall *Fleetwood*, and Commissary Generall *Whaley*, and Colonell *Twistletons*, gave the Onset, the Enemy being in very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their Canon and Foot against our Horse; before our Foot could come up, the enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at swords point between our Horse and theirs: Our first Foot, after they had discharged their duty, being over-powered with the Enemy, received some repulse, which they soon recovered; but my own Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonell *Goff*, and my Major *White*, did come seasonably in, and at the push of Pike did repell the stoutest Regiment the Enemy had there, meerely with the courage the Lord was pleased to give, which proved a great amazement to the residue of their Foot: This being the first Action between the Foot, the Horse in the mean time did with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all opposition, charging through the Bodies of the Enemies Horse and their Foot, who were after the first repulse given, made by the Lord of Hosts as stubble to their swords. Indeed, I believe I may speak it without partiality, both your Chief Commanders, and others in their severall places, and Soldiers also, were acted with as much courage, as ever hath been seen in any Action since this War: I know they look not to be named, and therefore I forbeare particulars. The best of the Enemyes Horse and Foot being broken through & through in lesse then an houres dispute, their whole Army being put into confusion, it became a totall Rout, our men having the chase and execution of them neere eight miles; we believe that upon the place and neere about it, were about three thousand slaine, Prisoners taken of their Officers you have this enclosed List, of private Soldiers neere ten thousand, the whole Baggage and Train taken, wherein was good store of Match, Powder and Bullet, all their Artillery great and small, thirty Guns; we are confident they have left behinde them not lesse then Fifteen thousand Armes: I have already brought in to me neere two hundred Colours, which I herewith send you; what Officers of quality of theirs are killed, we yet cannot learn: But yet surely divers are, and many men of quality are mortally wounded, as Colonel *Lumsdel*, the Lord *Liber-*

ion, and others, and that which is no small addition, I doe not believe we have lost twenty men, not one Commissioned Officer slaine that I heare of, save one Cornet, & Major *Rooksby* since dead of his wounds, and not many mortally wounded, Col. *Whaley* only cut in the Hand-wrist, and his Horse twice shot and killed under him, but hee well, recovered another Horse, and went on in the Chase: Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signall mercies God hath done for *England* & his People this War. And now may it please you to give me leave of a few words, It is easy to say; the Lord hath done this, it would do you good to see and heare our poore Foot go up & down making their boast of God, but Sir, It is in your hands, and by these eminent mercies, God puts it more into your hands to give glory to him, to improve your Power & his Blessings to his prayse; we that serve you, beg of you, not to own us, but God alone, we pray you owne his people more and more, for they are the Chariots and Horsemen of *Israel*; disown your selves, but own your Authority and improve it, to curb the proud & the insolent, such as would disturbe the tranquility of *England*, though under what specious pretences soever, relieve the oppressed, heare the groans of poor Prisoners in *England*: Be pleased to reforme the abuses of all Professions, and if there be any one that maks many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth. If he that strengthens your Servants to Fight, pleases to give you hearts to set upon these things in order to his glory, & the glory of your Commonwealth, besides the benefit *England* shall feele thereby, you shall shine forth to other Nations, who shall emulate the glory of such a patern, and though the power of God turne into the like. These are our desires, and that you may have liberty and opportunity to do these things & not to be hindred, we have been & shall be (by Gods assistance) willing to venture our lives, & not desire you should be precipitated by importunities from your care of safety and Preservation, but that the doing of these good things may have their place amongst those which concerne well being, & so be wrought in their time and order. Since we came in *Scotland*, it hath been our desire and longing to have avoided blood in this businesse, by reason that God hath a people here fearing his Name, though deceived, & to that end have we offered much love unto such in the bowels of Christ; and concerning the truth of our hearts therein, have we appealed unto the Lord. The Ministers of *Scotland* have hindred the Passage of these things to the hearts of those to whom we intended them, & now we heare, that not only the deceived people, but some of the Ministers are also fallen in this battell. This is the great hand of the Lord, and worthy of the consideration of all those, who taking into their hands the instruments of a foolish Shepherd, to wit, medling with worldly pollicies, and mixtures of earthly power, to set up that which they call the Kingdome of Christ, which is neither it, nor if it were it, would such meanes be found effectuall to that end, & neglect, or trust not to the Word of God, the Sword of the Spirit, which is alone powerfull and able for the setting up of that Kingdom, and when trusted to, will be found effectually able to that end, and will also do it. This is humbly offered for their sakes, who having lately too much turned aside, that they might retune again to Preach Iesus Christ, according to the simplicity of the Gospell, and then no doubt they will discerne & finde your protection and encouragement, beseeching you to pardon this length, I humbly take leave, and rest,

Sir,

Dunbar September 4. 1650.

Your most humble Servant,
O. CROMWELL.

A list of such prisoners taken at the Fight.

SIR Iames Lomsden
Lieut. Gen. of Foot.

Colonels.

Col: Sir VVill: Douglas
Col: VVill: Lomsden.
Colonel Gurdon.

Lieutenant Colonels

Lieut: Col. VVallis.
Lieut: Col. Lesley.
Lieut: Col. Murray.
Lieut: Colonel Henry Malvin.
Lieut: Col. Arthur Forbis.
Lieut: Col, Francis VVanhap of Horse.
Lieut: Col. Dunbarre.
Lieut: Col. Hamilton.
Lieut: Col. Crawford.
Lieut: Col. Ingles.
Lieut: Col. Iohn Montgomery.
Iames Bickerton Adjutant Gen. of Horse.

Majors.

Henry Carmihil, of Foote.
Iames Cranster, of Horse.
George Moat, of Foote.
VVilliam Scringer, of Foote.
Iohn Steward, of Foote.
George Forbes, Reformado.
Moor.
Oagle.
Freeste.

Captaines of Foote.

Iames Sterlyn.
Francis Agnue.
Sibbald.
Alex. Monpreff.
George Holliburton.
Thomas Brown.
VVilliam Murray.
Iames Scot.
VVilliam Rudderford.

Captains of Foot.

Iames Macularoy
Hugh Montgomery
Iames Aken
George Smith
Iohn Macclellum
Robert Mackellam
Hugh Madole
George Pringle
Robert Scot
Alexander VVood
Robert Hamilton
Tho: Gray
Robert Adamson
Beton.

Captains of Horse & Foot.

Robert Duncan
Robert Maccaulla
VValter Scot
Matthew Creshton
Iames Steward
VVilliam Douglas
VValter Lesley
VVil: Manhop, of Horse
Iames Borthick
David Murray

Captains of Horse.

Iohn Murray
VVilliam Burton
Iames Camil
VVilliam Bresbone, of Horse
VVilliam Daurimple
Charles Kerkpatrick.
Nicholas Lawson.
Robert Rudderford
Iohn Car
Doundaß
Ogleby
Gourdon
Bonner
Lieut: Bruse, Lieutenant of Horse.

Cornets of Horse.

VVilliam Cunningham
Iames Maxwell
Iames Denham
Iames Magill
VValter Steward
Iohn Hay
Anthony Macdoer
Iohn Brown

Cornets of Horse.

Alexander Michil
Iohn Collerwood
George VVinderam.

Captaines Lieut: of Horse and Foote.

Iohn Monnergain
VVilliam Emery
VVilliam Blayer
Robert Anderson
Roger Holden
Robert VVood

Liutenants of Foot.

Iames Cunningham
Iames Blackwood
Patrick Macknab
Henry Cunningham
Lancelot Car
Iohn Macknight
Iohn Heume, Iohn Gourdon
George Cunningham
Iames VVeare
Henry Eston
VVilliam Gun
Nicholas Coston

Lieut: of Foot

Alexexander Steward
Arthur Steward
VVilliam Petre
Norman Lesley
VVilliam Bailey
VVilliam Gladston
Robert Hamberton
George Mackburny
Robert Straughan
Richard Allen
Iames Mackbey
George Bißet
Iames Nicolt
Thomas Mennis
VVilliam Sinnis
Iohn Car
Alexander Car

Iame

on, and others, and that which is no small addition, I doe not believe we have lost twenty men, not one Commissioned Officer slaine that I heare of, save one Cornet, & Major *Rooksby* since dead of his wounds, and not many mortally wounded, Col. *Whaley* only cut in the Hand-wrist, and his Horse twice shot and killed under him, but hee well, recovered another Horse; and went on in the Chase: Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signall mercies God hath done for *England* & his People this War. And now may it please you to give me leave of a few words, It is easy to say; the Lord hath done this, it would do you good to see and heare our poore Foot go up & down making their boast of God, but Sir, It is in your hands, and by these eminent mercies, God puts it more into your hands to give glory to him, to improve your Power & his Blessings to his prayse; we that serve you, beg of you, not to own us, but God alone, we pray you owne his people more and more, for they are the Chariots and Horsemen of *Israel*; disown your selves, but own your Authority and improve it, to curb the proud & the insolent, such as would disturbe the tranquility of *England*, though under what specious pretences soever, relieve the oppressed, heare the groans of poor Prisoners in *England*: Be pleased to reforme the abuses of all Professions, and if there be any one that maks many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth. If he that strengthens your Servants to Fight, pleases to give you hearts to set upon these things in order to his glory, & the glory of your Commonwealth, besides the benefit *England* shall feele thereby, you shall shine forth to other Nations, who shall emulate the glory of such a patern, and though the power of God turne into the like. These are our desires, and that you may have liberty and opportunity to do these things & not to be hindred, we have been & shall be (by Gods assistance) willing to venture our lives, & not desire you should be precipitated by importunities from your care of safety and Preservation; but that the doing of these good things may have their place amongst those which concerne well being, & so be wrought in their time and order. Since we came in *Scotland*, it hath been our desire and longing to have avoided blood in this businesse, by reason that God hath a people here fearing his Name, though deceived, & to that end have we offered much love unto such in the bowels of Christ; and concerning the truth of our hearts therein, have we appealed unto the Lord. The Ministers of *Scotland* have hindred the Passage of these things to the hearts of those to whom we intended them, & now we heare, that not only the deceived people, but some of the Ministers are also fallen in this battell. This is the great hand of the Lord, and worthy of the consideration of all those, who taking into their hands the instruments of a foolish Shepherd, to wit, medling with worldly pollicies, and mixtures of earthly power, to set up that which they call the Kingdome of Christ, which is neither it, nor if it were it, would such meanes be found effectuall to that end, & neglect, or trust not to the Word of God, the Sword of the spirit, which is alone powerfull and able for the setting up of that Kingdom, and when trusted to, will be found effectually able to that end, and will also do it. This is humbly offered for their sakes, who having lately too much turned aside, that they might retune again to Preach Iesus Christ, according to the simplicity of the Gospell, and then no doubt they will discerne & finde your protection and encouragement, beseeching you to pardon this length, I humbly take leave, and rest,

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Col: Will: Lowsden.
Colonel Gurdon.

Lieutenant Colonels

Lieut: Col. Wallis.
Lieut: Col. Lesley.
Lieut: Col. Murray.
Lieut: Colonel Henry Malvin.
Lieut: Col. Arthur Forbus.
Lieut: Col, Francis Wanhop of Horse.
Lieut: Col. Dunbarre.
Lieut: Col. Hamilton.
Lieut: Col. Crawford.
Lieut: Col. Ingles.
Lieut: Col. John Montgomery.
Iames Bukerton Adjutant Gen. of Horse.

Majors.

Henry Carmikil, of Foote.
Iames Cranstler, of Horse.
George Moat, of Foote.
William Stringer, of Foote.
John Steward, of Foote.
George Forbes, Reformado.
Moor.
Ogle.
Freese.

Captaines of Foote.

Iames Sterlyn.
Francis Agnue.
Sibbald.
Alex. Monpreff.
George Halliburton.
Thomas Brown.
William Murray.
Iames Scot.
William Rudderford.

Captains of Foot.

Iames Macularoy
Hugh Montgomery
Iames Aken
George Smith
John Macclellum
Robert Mackellum
Hugh Madole
George Pringle
Robert Scot
Alexander Wood
Robert Hamilton
Thos: Gray
Robert Adamson
Beton.

Captains of Horse & Foot.

Robert Duncan
Robert Macaulla
Walter Scot
Matthew Creston
Iames Steward
William Douglas
Walter Lesley
Will: Manhop, of Horse
Iames Borthuk
David Murray

Captains of Horse.

John Murray
William Burton
Iames Camil
William Breshone, of Horse
William Daurimple
Charles Kerkpatrick.
Nicholas Lawson.
Robert Rudderford
John Car
Doundaß
Ogleby
Gourdon
Bonner
Lieut: Bruse, Lieutenant of Horse.

Cornets of Horse.

William Cunningham
Iames Maxwell
Iames Denham
Iames Magil
Walter Steward
John Hay
Anthony Mudder
John Brown

Cornets of Horse.

Alexander Michil
John Collerwood
George Winderum.

Captaines Lieut: of Horse and Foote.

John Mounergain
William Emery
William Blayer
Robert Anderson
Roger Holden
Robert Wood

Lieutenants of Foot.

Iames Cunningham
Iames Blackwood
Patrick Macknab
Henry Cunningham
Lancelot Car
John Macknight
John Heume, John Gourdon
George Cunningham
Iames Weare
Henry Eston
William Gun
Nicholas Custon

Lieut: of Foot

Alexexander Steward
Arthur Steward
William Peirie
Norman Lesley
William Bailey
William Ghadston
Robert Humberton
George Mackbarny
Robert Straughan
Richard Allen
Iames Mackbey
George Bisset
Iames Nicolt
Thomas Monro
William Simms
John Car
Alexander Car

Iames

mes Tindle
hilip Liech
mes Armer
ames Sayers
hn Meer
ndrew Pennye
atrick Baily
ohn Camil

Lieutenants of Foot.

ohn Rich
ohn Steward
ohn Camil
llen Osborn
William Knocks
ohn Wilson
homas Anderson
Walter Wanhap
atrick Hollibarton
ancelot Car
Wulliam Engley
homas Car
lexander Gourdon
ndrew Haily
amuel Gourdon
ancaster Forguson
obert Rankin
harles Colman
ohn Lewson
ndrew Guiler
eorge Paterson
homas Hutcheon
ohn Ennis
ohn Sken
ohn Hunter

Lieutenants of Foot

ohn Mackdoughal
ndrew Drumon
eorge Lesley
eorge Moat
rancis Scot
William Ellot
lexander Ciff
ohn Dengue

Quartermasters of Horse.

Thomas Richman
William Forbis.

Ensigns

Kilpatrick
Walter Macdoughil
William Sinclare
George Iack
Hartley Gailey
William Carnecuse
Thomas Wallis
Iames Rolston
Andrew Myn
Iames Bennet
Iohn Linsey
Andrew Hanna
Thomas Pringle
Robert Hamilton
Iames Delop
Iohn Gray
Iames Edward
Collin Camil

Heatly

Robert Roy. Gilbert Harral
Iames Musket
William Sample
Robert Ogleby
Robert Williamson
William Lesley
Ersby Shields
Robert Haborn
William Scot
Iames Edmonstow
Robert Lawson
Iames Neiten
Andr: Barbick
Geo: Elphenston
Iohn Fairdise
Henry White
Andrew Dunalson
David Camide
Iohn Camil
Cornelius Engles
Duncar Camil
Patrick Canburn
William Mannord
Robert Craw
George Calley
Iames Rudderford
Walter Scot
Walter Steward
Robert Heume
Iames Forquer
Iames Macknath
Henry Ackmen
Iohn Wayer
Iohn Brown
William Chapman
Iohn Macun
Alexander Spence
Iohn Black
Thomas Thompson
Robert Fryer
Iohn Tompson
Iohn Dixon
Gorge Smith
Alexan. Johnston
William Egger
David Grant
George Gayler
Iohn Wallis
Iohn Kemmen
Thomas Enderson
Iames Brewse
William Maclan
Iohn Carmihil
William Watson
William Anderson
Iames Dunbar
Iames Elderwood
Henry Roy
Thomas Boyd.
David Reed.

FINIS.

An Act of Parliament for ſetting apart Tweſday next for a day of thankſgiving, together with a narrative Declaration of the grounds and reaſons thereof.

IF any Nation in the world hath at this day upon them mighty and ſtrong obligations unto the Lord for his peculiar manifeſtations of mercy and goodneſſe unto them, wherein he hath filled with admiration and aſtoniſhment all that have been Spectators and Obſervers of the outgoings of his power in deliverance and preſervations, It is the Parliament and people of *England*, in the midſt of whom the Lord hath walked moſt eminently for theſe ten yeares laſt paſt, and conſtantly exerciſed them by various and wonderfull providences, being pleaſed to make uſe of a few weake & unworthy Inſtruments contemptible in the eyes of Men to bring great things to paſſe, and carry on his owne worke, that the power might appeare to be of God & not of man, and this in the weakeſt & loweſt conditions of his Servants when we have been reduced to the greateſt ſtreights, and had as it were the ſentence of death in our ſelves, and our Enemyes heightned and hardned in their power and multitudes in their confidences even to pride and arrogancy ready to ſwallow us up and deſtroy us, ſo that upon moſt of the victoryes vouchſafed unto us there hath been written in broad & viſible characters, this hath God wrought, thus far hath God helped us.

And as it hath been the duty of all perſons in this Commonwealth, eſpecially thoſe that feare the Lord to obſerve theſe his marvellous and gracious diſpenſations, and be taught by them not onely to ſubmit unto and cloſe with the actings & appearances of the Lord, who worketh all things according to the Councell of his owne will, But to be inlarged in rejoyceings and thankfull acknowledgments, and to truſt him in like ſtreights for time to come, ſo the memoriall of ſuch mercyes & glorious deliverances of the Almighty deſerve to be tranſmitted to Poſterity, and for ever recorded unto his prayſe.

In the number of theſe, and as that which may have the firſt place, the Parliament is moſt exceedingly affected with the late wonderfull and gracious dealings of the Lord towards their Army under the comand of their preſent Generall, Gene- *Cromwell* in *Scotland*, and with the glorious victories which he hath there wrought for them in an unexpected ſeaſon againſt the *Scots*, for which uneſtimable bleſſing of God unto the Parliament and people of *England*, inriched with ſo many remarkable circumſtances that all along evidence his Divine preſence, this Commonwealth can never be ſufficiently thankfull, eſpecially if it be conſidered, that in this is given in a ſeale and confirmation from Heaven of the juſtneſſe of our cauſe, and the ſincerity of his ſervants, that are his unworthy Inſtruments in carrying of it on; after that moſt ſolemne appeales which were made on both ſides to God himſelfe the moſt righteous judge in this neceſſitated warre betwixt *England* and *Scotland*, and that all meanes of Chriſtian Love and tenderneſſe towards thoſe, that beare the name of godlyneſſe in the *Scottiſh Nation*, have been uſed to informe and perſwade

them, and prevent (if it had been the will of God) a disposition by the sword and the same rejected.

And indeed such is the riches and fulnesse of this high and unexpressible mercy, that the value and consequence thereof is not in a short time to be apprehended, But is of that nature, as succeeding Generations will be tasting the sweet and good of it, as often as they looke back upon it, and penetrate into it, for in the bosome of it, is comprehended the safety of all, that hath been fought for these seaven yeares past, and together with this victory, God hath renewed being and Life it selfe to this Commonwealth, and the government thereof, whose totall ruine and subversion was not onely contained, and designed, but also ripened unto an accomplishment, by all the enemies of it, under the fairest vizards and disguises they could cloath themselves with, that is to say, of the cause of God, the Covenant, and Priviledges of Parliament, the more easily to seduce and deceive a party within this Nation, who lay waiting for it, and to concenter in one all their strength, that could be heapt up together, of various destructive Interests unto the power of godlynesse, and the true liberty and freedome of the People; the maintenance whereof is so much in the desires and endeavors of the Commonwealth.

In this combination the Popish, Prelaticall, prophane, and Malignant partyes stood behind the curtaine, and seemed for a season to be quite laid aside, that the cause of God, the Covenant, and worke of Reformation might beare the name, and the Promoters thereof the onely power and sway, through whose seeming credit & authority our hands might be weakned, our cause blemished, and generall insurrections from all parts of *England* procured and so obtaine that through deceipt and hipocrisy joyned with power, which by force alone they durst not attempt, as having found by frequent and deare experiences the hand of God drawne out against them, as often soever as they appeared in a way of meere and open force, and now when their designe was thus subtilly and dangerously laid, and the Enemy in his owne thoughts was in so faire a way of accomplishing thereof, that they doubted nothing lesse then having our Army at their mercy, and marching up unto *London* without opposition, with their new King, at the head of theirs, the following narrative will declare how sodainly the Lord turned himselfe against them and arose like a Giant refresh'd with wine, bestowing upon *England* the most seasonable and wonderfull victory over his Enemyes, that it hath ever knowne and been made partaker of.

THE NARRATIVE.

After the march of our Army into *Scotland*, upon the grounds of Iustice and necessity, and in the prosecution of those ends before declared by us, and that all meanes had been used by the Generall, and his Councell of War, for to prevent the effusion of blood, and bringing the guilt of it upon their own heads, which might incurre upon their obstinacy, especially of such as we believed it might feare God in the *Scottish Nation*, our Army did often presse upon them, and severall times tempt them to ingage with us, which they did as often avoyd, waiting for their advantage over us by our weaknings and sicknesse, and their owne strengthning, by the continuall acceesse of Forces to them, and when it was found,

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It was at length by the Generall and his Councell concluded to march with the A
my back as farre as Dunbar for the more convenient supplying it with victualls
and providing for our sicke and weake Men, who fell so fast downe with the Flux
that wee were compelled to ship away at *Muskeleborough* five hundred of them.

The Enemy mistaking the grounds of our march, tooke courage on a soddain
perswading themselves wee now durst not ingage with them, as verily imagining
we had with our sick Men shipped away our Ordnance already (which was indeed
only sent away with a party towards *Haddington*, & having been informed that we
intended after we were come to *Dunbar*, to send away all our Infantry by Sea, and
with our horse to returne back into *England*, between which and our Quarters then
they knew there were many passes, where they might have an advantage to an-
noy us.

Vpon our rising therefore from *Muskleborough* the last of *August*, our Army having
with them but foure dayes provision, the Enemy, who by the coming of their Kings
guard of *English*; and severall other recruits from the North to them, was made effe-
ctively twenty two thousand Men, ours being weakned to eleven thousand, rise also
and marched close after us; attempting the disordering of our Rere, especially up-
on the lodging our Army at *Haddington*, whither coming neere night, and having
passed most of our men over the River, the Enemy fell on so hot, that though wee
brought up our Rere Brigade of horse to succor our Rere Forlorne, which the Ene-
my had fallen and broken in upon, yet we could not have come off without a con-
siderable losse (the Enemyes whole Army beeing neere at hand) had not the good-
nesse of God seasonably interposed by his providence, and so ordered it, that a dark
cloud passed over the Moone, we had the opportunity given us of drawing off our
horse againe, undiscerned by the Enemy, and of shelting it with our Foot, and the
rest of the Army by *Haddington-Towne side*, the Enemy having got nothing by the
scuffle.

The whole Body of the Enemies Army lying about two miles off the Town, about
midnight they sent up a party of Horse and Foot to try what successe they should
have upon our Quarters, the Generall having notice of their approach, comanded
out Captaine *White* with his Troope to charge them, which he accordingly did, but
meeting with greater numbers, of Horse and Foot, then was expected, was put to
a retreate, the Enemy pursueing to the Town-walls, the Generall drawing out an-
other party, they retired to their Army, leaving without any losse of ours, some few
of their Men slaine: the next morning the Enemy lying upon a very good ground
for battell, our Army put themselves into order, as thinking it had been the Ene-
myes intention to fight, and moving towards them there, where the Enemy had
drawn some of his Men over a Passe, the Enemy thinking then not his best time, co-
manded his Men back againe, and the River interposing our Army, faced them in
this order foure or five houres, when a motion was made by some of the Officers to
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Vpon our rising therefore from *Muskleborough* the last of *August*, our Army having with them but foure dayes provision, the Enemy, who by the coming of their Kings guard of *English*, and severall other recruits from the North to them, was made effectively twenty two thousand Men, ours being weakned to eleven thousand, rise also and marched close after us, attempting the disordering of our Rere, especially upon the lodging our Army at *Haddington*, whither coming neere night, and having passed most of our men over the River, the Enemy fell on so hot, that though wee brought up our Rere Brigade of horse to succor our Rere Forlorne, which the Enemy had fallen and broken in upon, yet we could not have come off without a considerable losse (the Enemyes whole Army beeing neere at hand) had not the goodnesse of God seasonably interposed by his providence, and so ordered it, that a dark cloud passed over the Moone, we had the opportunity given us of drawing off our horse againe, undiscerned by the Enemy, and of sheltring it with our Foot, and the rest of the Army by *Haddington-Towne side*, the Enemy having got nothing by the scuffle.

The whole Body of the Enemies Army lying about two miles off the Town, about midnight they sent up a party of Horse and Foot to try what successe they should have upon our Quarters, the Generall having notice of their approach, comanded out Captaine *White* with his Troope to charge them, which he accordingly did, but meeting with greater numbers, of Horse and Foot, then was expected, was put to a retreate, the Enemy pursueing to the Town-walls, the Generall drawing out another party, they retired to their Army, leaving without any losse of ours, some few of their Men slaine: the next morning the Enemy lying upon a very good ground for battell, our Army put themselves into order, as thinking it had been the Enemyes intention to fight, and moving towards them there, where the Enemy had drawn some of his Men over a Passe, the Enemy thinking then not his best time, comanded his Men back againe, and the River interposing our Army, faced them in this order foure or five houres, when a motion was made by some of the Officers to send to them to offer them battaile, but this propofall tooke no effect, as judging it not fit to anticipate the time, and designe of providence, which they had ever found best patiently to wayte upon, perceiving therefore they would come to no

reſolution to fight, the Army proceeded to their march againe to *Dunbar*, and the Enemy having received a freſh recruite of three new Regiments, ſent ſome of our Men that they had taken Priſoners in to informe us of their ſupply; and that they were now bent to fight us, their confidence upon this ſupply with their former miſtakes of us, being greatned to a very high degree, ſo that they followed our Army with that eagerneſſe, that before we got within a mile of *Dunbar*, where wee came that night, their whole bodyes of Horſe and Foot were in our Rere, within Cannon-ſhot, where our whole Army being to paſſe over a ſmall River that had pretty high bancks, made a halt and drew up againe in Battalia, the Enemy againe declined to joyne, and eſpyed an advantage he had, drew off to the right hand, marching in great haſt to poſſeſſe himſelfe of ſome hills, that did intercept betwixt us, and *England* which hee accordingly did, wee being not able to prevent it (without leaving our Traine and proviſions behind us) his Campe over-looking our Army, and ſending afterwards a conſiderable number of Horſe, did poſſeſſe themſelves likewiſe of the paſſe at *Coperſpeth*, we placing our Tents in the meane time cloſe by the Sea, and leaving *Dunbar* behind us.

Here began the pride of the *Scots Army* ſo to ſwell as they quite forgot an overruling Providence, their Scouts upbraiding us, they now had us ſafe enough, and that though they had afforded us a Summers-Quarters, they hoped to have it quickly repaid them, when they come to take up their Winter-Quarters, intending (as they ſay) to convey up our Rere for us to *London*, yea ſo farre had their paſſion blinded them, and their preſumption prevayled upon them, that (as we were informed) by ſome of their owne) they ſabin conſultation, what conditions it was fit they ſhould offer us, whether or no, Quarter was to be allowed to any for their lives, to whom, and upon what tearmes.

And indeed, many were the difficulties at that time it pleaſed the Lord to ſet before our Army and indeed the ground the Enemy had got was unacceſſible, and not poſſible for us to ingage him upon, without apparent danger on eyther hand & on the Rere of our Army was the Sea, and before them only a narrow paſſe, and the hills where the Enemy lay, nor were we without ſtreights in our ſelves, our Army being ſo ſickly as a hundred of them fell down of a day, and our Proviſion growing ſcanty for thoſe that were well.

But in this begun the Wiſdom, Power, and Goodneſſe of God, the more to break forth in upholding (notwithſtanding) the hearts both of the Officers, and Soldiers, quietly and patiently to expect the glorious appearance of his divine preſence in this their diſtreſſe, of which they had oftimes humbly boaſted, and by which they had no time hitherto been deſerted: All the next day we lay ſtill, towards the evening, on monday the Enemy drew out neere three parts of foure of their Horſe, South of *Dunbar*, intending to interpoſe and ſhut up quite the way of our Army to *Berwick*, which the Generall obſerving, declared to *Major Generall Lambert*, that now in his apprehenſion there was an opportunity given of attempting ſomething upon the Enemy, which the Major Generall having at the ſame time upon his ſpirit alſo, was about to prevent him in, and after advice taken with a Councell of Officers, who were all conſenting, it was reſolved to be ordered in this manner, that ſix Regi-

ments

ments of Horſe and three Regiments & halfe of Foot under the comand of the Major Generall ſhould fall on firſt, and that foure Regiments & halfe of Foot & two Regiments of Horſe ſhould bring up the Cannon and Rere, the time of the onſet to be at break of day.

The night proved bluſtring & wet, ſo that our Army fell not upon the Enemy at the houre appointed, till it was ſomewhat later in the morning, their motions being ſoone deſcribed by the Enemy, who before any of ours came up, had put himſelfe in ſo good a poſture to receive him, as he had the advantage of his Cannon & Foot againſt our Horſe, only, which according to order firſt charged the Enemy, while that our Foot was coming up, oppoſition was made by the Enemy with very great reſolution, a very hot diſpute at Swords point being between our Horſe and theirs, five Companies of our Foot, that were firſt cómanded out, after they had diſcharged their duty being overpowred by the Enemy, received ſome repulſe, which they ſoone recovered, the Generalls Regiment timely coming in, who (God eminently aſſiſting them with courage) at the Puſh of Pike did breake the ſtouteſt Regiment the Enemy had and totally routing them, did full execution upon them, which proved as great an advantage to us as it was a terror and amazement to the reſidue of their Foot, nor was the iſſue in the meane time leſſe ſucceſſefull in our Horſe, who being carryed on by the ſame Divine Power and preſence, did with a great deale of ſpirit & valor, daunt the reſolution of the Enemy, charging thorough and thorough the bodyes both of the Enemyes Horſe, and Foot, who after the firſt repulſe, were as ſtubble before them, and now the beſt of the Enemyes Horſe, and Foot, being in leſſe then an houres diſpute broken, and their whole Army put into confuſion, it became a totall Rout, our Men having the chaſe, & execution of them neere eight miles: In all which fight notwithſtanding it is credibly affirmed, our Army loſt not thirty Men, ſo great was the mercy & protection of God over them.

And thus in the thing wherein they dealt proudly, the Lord ſhowed himſelfe above them, cauſing their foot to ſlide in their dueſt time, even when he had reduced our Army into ſuch ſtreights, that only roome was left for believing, while our Army had reſted themſelves, and given thanks to God for this Great Victory, was preparing their march to *Edingborough*; Newes was brought to the Generall, that *Edinborough* and *Leith* was both quitted, the Provoſt of *Edingborough* having acquainted the people of the overthrow of their whole Army, unſafety of their preſent condition, and that viſibly, there was nothing that appeared, that could protect them; whither our Army, ſoone after marching did quietly take up their Quarters, not meeting with the leaſt reſiſtance, the Enemy being retired to the other ſide of the *Stmling*.

In this Battayle were killed upon the place and neere about it above foure thouſand Men, of private Soldiers, taken Priſoners, above ten thouſand: of their Horſe taken, killed, and made unſerviceable, above two thouſand; Commiſſion Officers taken Priſoners, as Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, &c. about two hundred and ninety, two of their Committee of Eſtates take Priſoners, the Lord *Liberton*, and *Sir Lames Lumſden*, who was alſo Lieutenant Generall of their Foot, and ſome of their Miniſters, the foote Armes taken were about fifteene thouſand, about two hundred

Colors

Colors taken, two & thirty pieces of Ordnance, with the reſt of their Artillery, Bag, and Baggage, with all their Ammunition taken, there was not above five thouſand Horſe, and Foot of ours ingaged in this Battaile, the Enemyes word was the Covenant, ours the Lord of Hoſts, who manifeſted himſelfe to be with us, their King (as ſome of the Priſoners ſaid) was within a day or two expected to have come into their Army.

THe ſerious conſideration of all which, as it doth give the Parliament great cauſe of thankfulneſſe unto God for this his unſpeakable goodneſſe, ſo they doe moſt earneſtly deſire, that the whole Nation, together with themſelves may be deeply ſenſible of the ſame and therefore they doe inact and ordaine and be it inacted and ordained by this preſent Parliament, and the Authority thereof, that Tweſday the eight day of *October* one thouſand ſix hundred & fifty be ſet apart for a day of thankſgiving and holy rejoycing in all the Churches and Chappells within *England*, *Wales*, and Towne of *Berwick* upon *Tweed* for this great mercy, and that the Miniſters of the reſpective Pariſhes and places aforeſaid be and are required & injoyned to give notice on the Lords day next preceding the ſaid eight day of *October* of the day ſo to be obſerved to the end the People of their ſeverall Congregations may the more generally and diligently attend the publicque exerciſes of Gods worſhip and ſervice there to be diſpenſed upon that occaſion. At which time that the People may be particulerly and fully informed of this great deliverance and ſucceſſe the ſaid Miniſters are hereby injoyned to read this Act and Narrative. And for the better obſervation of the day the Parliament doth inhibite and forbid the holding or uſe of any Marketts, Faires, or other ſervile works of that day, Mens ordinary Callings upon that day. And all Majors, Sheriffes, Iuſtices of Peace, Conſtables, and other Officers be and are hereby enjoyned to take eſpeciall care of the due obſervance of the ſaid day of thankſgiving accordingly.

A Letter

A Letter from the Lord Lieutenant, to the Lord Deputy Generall of Ireland.

SIR,

Though I heare not often from you yet I knowe you forget mee not, thinke so of mee, for I often remember you at the throne of Grace, I heard of the Lords good hand with you in reducing *Waterford*, *Duncannon*, and *Caterlogh*, his Name be praised.

Wee have been engaged upon a service the fullest of tryall ever poore creatures were upon, wee made great professions of love, knowing wee were to deale with many who were Godly, and pretended to be stumbled at our invasion; indeede our bowels were peirced againe & againe, the Lord helped us to sweet words, and in sincerity to meane them, we were rejected againe and againe, yet still wee begged to be beleived that wee loved them as our owne soules, they often returned evill for good.

wee

Wee prayed for ſecurity, they would not heare our answer a word to that, wee made often appeales to God. They appealed alſo. Wee were neere engagements three or foure times, but they lay upon advantages. A heavie dux fell upon our Army, brought it very lowe, from 14. to 11 thouſand: 3500 horſe, And 7500. Foote: the Enemy, 16000. Foote and 6000. horſe. The Enemy proſecuted the advantage, wee were neceſſitated, and upon 7ber the 3d by ſix in the morning we attempted their Army after a hot diſpute for about an howre, wee routed their whole Army killed neere 3000. & tooke as the Marſhall informes me ten thouſand Priſoners, their whole Traine being about thirty peices great and ſmall, good ſtore of powder match and bullett, neere two hundred Colors, I am perſwaded neere fifteene thouſand Armes left upon the ground. And I beleive though many of ours be wounded wee loſt not above thirtie men. Before the fight our condition was made very ſad, the Enemy greatly inſulted, and menaced, but the Lord upheld us with Comfort in himſelfe, beyond ordinary experience. I knowing the acquainting you with this great handy worke of the Lord would ſtirr up your minds to praiſe & rejoycing, and not knowing but your condition may require mutual experiences for refreſhment, and knowing alſo that the newes we had of your ſucceſſes was matter of helpe to our fayth in our diſtreſſe, and matter of praiſes alſo, I thought fitt (though in the middeſt of much

much buſineſſe) to give you this account of the unſpeakeable goodneſſe of the Lord, who hath thus appeared to the Glory of his great Name and the refreſhment of his Saints. The Lord help you and us to return praiſes, to live them all our dayes. Salute all our deere friends with you, as if I named them. I have no more but reſt.

Your loving Father and true friend,

Dunbar Sept. 4. 1650.

O. CROMWELL.

A Proclamation for a day of publique Thanksgiving to be on Thursday November 7. 1650. *For the great successe God hath given to the English Army in* Scotland.

By the Deputy Generall of Ireland.

ALthough God hath not been pleased to grant that, which in our late Publique Addresses to him was (I hope with sincerity) desired by us, for the preventing of Engagement unto blood betwixt our Army in *Scotland*, and those of that Nation that professe his feare; But hath seene it good (for the further discovering of the hipocrisy of them, that for the promoting of their owne worldly Interests, doe abuse his Name, and make use of the most specious Pretences of Religion, and Godlynesse, for their corrupt ends) to suffer their proceedings there, unto such an issue of warre as we heartily wished might have been avoyded, Yet, on the other part, he hath been pleased to answer the Prayers, And indeed to exceed the weake faith, and expectations of us and others his poore people who have sought him in that behalfe, By witnessing many wayes to that which is indeed his owne and his peoples Cause, and to that measure of Integrity he hath given to his poore servants that have followed him therein, and against both the Persons, and pretences of all that oppose the same, and especially (when it came to a grand ingagement in the Field) By giving to our Army there, not onely a deliverance from the streights and extremities, as well as from the Enemyes wherewith they were surrounded, And ready to have been destroyed, But also a totall and easy victory over the Enemyes Army (though double to them in number, And haveing all outward advantages on their part) as is at large set forth in the Lord Generalls Letter to the Parliament, and the Parliaments Act for a publique Thanksgiving thereupon, both which for more generall notice throughout this Dominon, I have caused herewith to be reprinted.

Now these are therefore further added to excite all persons within this Dominion, who have hearts in any measure capable of it unto a due sence, and consideration of the glorious workings of God in these things; And that they may more fully appeare to be such I desire that these (amongst other things tending to set forth the same) may be especially taken notice of, and considered.

1. That as the marching of our Army into *Scotland* was not from any desires of obtaining Dominion, or other worldly advantages over that Nation, but meerely to prevent their Invading us againe (which they had done so lately before upon the very same score and under the same pretexts, as they were againe (but with greater advantage and more heightned pretentions of the same kinde then before) formeing and preparing all things unto, so as by their Transactions with their King, and

and many other wayes; All men not onely in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, but even throughout Europe, did take notice and understand it so and to have obtayned securitie, or assurance to *England* against the like invasions from that Nation (though to the declining or remitting of our just demands, of satisfaction for the former dammages and violations (to the Truth of all which in the Intentions of the Parliament of *England* & their Army God hath now most graciously testified) so it pleased God both to carry forth the Army thither with a Spirit of Prayer for Peace, and Agreement (if it might be) with all that appeared godly in *Scotland*, and for the reall good of them as for their owne, and (when they were there) to carry themselves on with bowells of Love towards all such in that Nation, and all Tenderneſſe towards the generallity of that people nowithstanding the so much contrary Practise of their former, and last Army in *England*, and great Provocations of our men to the contrary from the People of *Scotland* wherever they came) and to incline and guide them both in their Declarations, Letters and other intercourses and also by their whole carriage, and deportment to seeke Peace, and Agreement with the satisfieing and undeceiving of any such who (meaning well to our first Common Cause) had really stumbled, and taken offence at any carriages of things in *England*, and so to make all faire Tenders and try all meanes possible (without subjecting or exposeing *England* to a forreigne power, or deserting the worke of God, and Interest of his People) to have obteined that Agreement and security they came for (if it had beene the will of God) without engagement unto blood betwixt them and the Parties professing Godlineſſe in *Scotland*, yet all this would availe nothing with them who (it seemed) had nothing but War in theire hearts, and the worldly advantages expectable thereby in their eyes, although they had the Confidence to dissemble it before the allseeing God, and the discerning world.

2. That before this great ingagement that Party in *Scotland* resolving with themselves to carry on their whole businesse with a faire forme of Godlineſſe and an appearance of holding true to their former professions, that way thereby to gaine the better Party both in *England*, and elsewhere to favour and further their proceedings (and indeed resting too-much in (if not minding onely) that bare forme, and appearance, and conceiveing it necessary (in conformity thereunto) that before their avowed owneing of their young Kings Interests against the Commonwealth of *England*, he should not only subscribe the severall Covenants in which they formerly were engaged, but appeare as a man really, and from inward divine Conviction brought over thereunto; and for that purpose should both disclaime his former evill Councells, and wayes in oppositon thereunto, and professe (as a man Divinely converted) a deepe sence of, and repentance for the great guilt and sinns both of himselfe, his Father, Mother, and his Fathers house in that kinde, wherewith those of *Scotland* had so often, and so deepely charged them before the world as could not be retracted) they therefore formed a Declaration to that purpose, for him to owne and signe, which indeed as it holds forth the faireſt semblance that may be of such a thing so (in the whole Tenor of it) it carryes such an exact and formall counterfeite of a Divine conversation and repentance, as one would thinke none but such as had a reall taste thereof in themselves, could devise;

Which Declaration, against his Nature and heart (as by his severall refusalls therof, and many other wayes is too evident) they haveing him in their Power did by threats, and otherwise necessitate him at last to signe, and publish as his owne, and haveing therein fulfilled their intended forme and brought him to this verball conformitie thereunto (Though they could not but see how farr it was from his heart) they now owned him, and held him forth to the People as a man really converted and brought over to the Cause of God, and under such a Notion began Publickly to owne him and that which was the Interest of him, and his Father in other things; which bold Hypocrisy, and shameless abuse of Gods holy Name did indeed ripen them for Gods Righteous Judgments and (when with appeales to him thereupon Haveing thus prepared all things, as they conceived Sutable to their designed forme, they came forth with Confidence, to fight our Army) It is good that all men take notice, how God met with it, and severely witnessed against the Same.

3. That when by such their specious carriage of their whole businesse in order to the stateing of their intended Warr against us, added to the strange representations which they and other of their Temper, and Interest, had made of the late great Transactions in *England* (in putting the Late King to death, and changeing (in part) the forme of Government (there) most men were apt to conceive (as it has beene the great endeavor both of them and all the Royallists and Discontented parties every where to make it beleived) that there was now a totall change of the Cause and Interest on our Parts, as well as of the persons or Parties now engaged against us, and that we were become breakers of the Covenant, Backsliders from God, and his Cause, and Apostates from the principles, and ends of our first common engagement, and thereupon to expect an Answerable change of Successe therein, to our ruine; (So as many good men were much at a stand, and their hearts apt to faint through doubtfull apprehensions thereof) It pleased God thus seasonably to come in, and give a cleare Testimony that (as through his grace, we had acted in Truth of heart for the same first ends of Publique good to men, with safety and wellfare to the People of God and glory to his Name therein so,) he was still the same God unto us, vouchsafeing the same presence still amongst us, and Carryeing us on in the same spirit, and with the same successe, as formerly, and giveing a Change, both to the spirit in acting, and also to the successe of those engaged against us, in Comparison to what they had in former engagements against that Party, and Cause, with which (though they endeavoured to Dissemble it) They were now really united.

4. That while our Army was in it's full strength & Vigour God would not suffer it to come to any such Engagement, but saw it good first, both to exercise their Faith and Patience in following, and Trusting him throuh manifold hardships, & Difficulties, and to bring them to great streights, and dangers of utter ruine, and when they were reduced to the greatest weakneise, and the Enemy swollen to their full expected strength and accompanied with all visible Advantages, (in both which they appeared to be exalted with Pride, and fleshly Confidence, So as even to Triumph before the Victory) then to give that great successe against them,

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so as it might appeare a deliverance as well as Victory, and that men might more clearly see it to be the worke of his hand, and not wrought by Prevalence in fleshly power.

5. That after all provocations from that People, and the Advantages now gained over them, God is pleased to Keepe yet his poore Servants in our Army, as from being exalted in themselves before him so from Insulting or Domineering over that People, or useing those Advantages to their oppression or ruine & to preserve in his Servants the same Bowells of Love towards those that may yet be found truly Godly in *Scotland*, and of Compassion, and Tendernesse towards their Deluded Enemy there, as is expressed (amongst other things) by the Care of their Wounded, Weake, or Aged Prisoners; and the free Release of Thousands of them being found in such a condition; Now from these and other such Considerations of this glorious working of God, I desire that all men within this Dominion (as it Concernes all every where, (so farr as the Notice of it shall extende) may be awakned, (at last) to see and acknowledg his hand, that is so eminently lifted up, and may discerne him as he is pleased to come forth more visibly then in former Ages to execute Righteous Iudgments in the world, and may learne to Tremble, and feare before his Dreadfull Presence (when he appeares so neere at hande to take notice of the wayes, and pretentions of men when they appeale to him) and may take warning henceforth not to Dare so to take his Name in vaine, or to abuse it in Hypocrisy, or to cover any crooked, or Corrupt Designes with false pretences of Religion, that all those who professe Godlinesse may take heed of resting in the forme thereof, or goeing about to set that up against the power of it, or of closeing and taking parte (for worldly Interests sake) with wicked men or any Corrupt Powers of the World in their wayes of opposition against God, and the True Spirituall Kingdome of Christ his Sonne, in, and over the hearts of his People least they also be partakers of their Plagues in the Day of his sore Visitation; And that all that Truly love and feare the Lord, may be stirred up, and be enlarged in their hearts to rejoyce and blesse and prayse his Name for ever for his Righteous Iudgments in their behalfe, and for his goodnesse, and faithfullnesse towards those, whose hearts he hath Drawne forth to seeke and serve him, may be established in their faith, and Patience to follow and Trust him, and waite for his more full appearance, and may be provoked to more Zeale of his glory, and to a Godly Ielousie over their hearts, and wayes that they may not be, (or walke) unworthy of his glorious presence amongst them, and Dispensations of Mercy and goodnesse towards them, but may obtaine grace to bring forth fruits in some Measure answerable thereunto.

For the furtherance of these ends, & Considering the greatnesse of this Mercy, & of what Vast importance it is, and further consequence it may be, to the security and great good not only of the Commonwealth of *England*, and all that have Interest in it (both there and here) but also of all the People of God every where; (the Parliament by the Act herewith Printed haveing appointed a Day for Publique Thanksgiving which is already past before there could be a generall notice of it in this Nation) thave thought it my duty to appoint a further day for the same purpose

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to be obſerued within this Dominon. And doe hereby accordingly appoint Thurſday the ſeauenth day of November next enſueing to be ſet a part, and obſerued as a day of Publique Thankſgiveing upon the foreſaid occaſion in the ſaid Act and Letter of the Lord Lieutenants recited and for the ends, and purpoſes in that Act contained, at which tyme more eſpecially (Though I with it may at no time be neglected or forgotten) I Deſire all Officers and Souldiers, and others under the obedience of the Parliament in the ſeverall Garriſons and Quarters throughout this Dominion, and eſpecially thoſe who are acquainted with the Lord to endeavour (as God by his ſpirit ſhall enable them) to render hearty Thankes, and prayſe unto his holy Name for thoſe great Mercies and glorious workings of his, to acknowledg and Teſtifie to each other, and before him, his ſole Power, Wiſdome, Goodneſſe, Righteouſneſſe, and Faithfulneſſe appearing therein, to provoke, and ſtirr up one another to a due ſence, and conſideration thereof that it may have impreſſion upon all our hearts and never be forgotten.

And upon this occaſion I deſire alſo that wee may call to remembrance his many other glorious and gratious workings with and for us, & other his poore Servants upon our manifold engagements in his Cauſe both in this and our Native Country, and that wee may implore, and importune him (by the ſure argument of his free Covenant of grace with his People in Jeſus Chriſt) that he who doth theſe great and glorious things, for his owne name ſake in behalfe of his People and againſt their Enemies would alſo in his due time worke all ſuteable effects, and impreſſions, and bring forth all anſwerable fruites of them in all ſorts of men: and (as all others ſo) thoſe eſpecially which I have herebefore deſired they may (according to theire ſeverall Conditions and Capacities) be awakened, and ſtirred up unto from the Conſiderations aforegoeing, And that he would ſtill pitty the weakneſſes, and frailties of his poore Servants, and Pardon the many Provocations by which wee have, and doe ſtill requite him evill (eſpecially in our aptneſſe ſo ſoone to forget him and his Mercies, and to repine, and Diſtruſt in ſtraights or Difficulties) That wee may henceforth abſtaine from murmuring againſt ſo good a God, who hath never left thoſe that have patiently waited upon him in diſtreſſes That he would vouchſafe ſtill to abide with us, and Continue his bleſſing and preſence unto us, and all others, who labour in his Cauſe, to the compleating of his worke with Peace (if it be his will) in theſe Nations; That he would purge out wickedneſſe, and iniquity from amongſt us, more, and more, quicken and ſtrengthen us to every good way, and worke, and make us, more fit for him yet further to uſe and owne, and Communicate himſelfe unto: And (for our Brethren of the Army in *Scotland*) that he would ſtill carry them on and enlarge them in the ſame ſpirit of faith, and prayer of humility ſelfe-denyall and liveing above all the Advantages and Temptations of the world, in continued Love, and tenderneſſe of heart and way towards ſuch as profeſſe (and may yet be truely poſſeſſed with, his feare in that Nation, that if it be his will none ſuch may continue engaged in crooked corrupte or deceitfull wayes, or united in councells and intereſt with ungodly and wicked men, That Envyings, heart-burnings, ſtrife and debate betwixt his People may be laid aſide, and Cauſe, and that in Mercy they may be called and gathered together in one,

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from amongſt the men of this world by the ſpirit, and good hand of the Lord, to rejoyce and praiſe his Name together, and hold faſt the unity of the faith in the Bond of Peace, and Love: And (for our ſelves perticularly in this Nation) that he would be pleaſed to let us underſtand more of his minde, and will, concerning his worke, and our proceedings therein here, and give us hearts to doe his Worke, and fulfil his will with faithfulneſſe and diligence, and to endure all hardſhips, and encounter ſtreights, and difficulties for his ſake without repineinges, yea with rejoyceing ſo to ſuffer for him; That he would ſhew, and teach us in all things what he would have us doe, and how he would have us deale with the People of this Nation that if it be his will, we may be inſtrumentall for their good; rather then Diſtruction; And hee would be pleaſed at laſt to open their eyes to ſee their owne Darkneſſe and Bondage with the Corruption of their wayes, and enlarge their hearts to the imbraceing of the Goſpell in the Truth, and ſpirit, and Power of it, and that (with removeall of their, and our ſinns that provoke him to Iudgement, he would be pleaſed to take off, and ceaſe his ſore Viſitation in the plague from all places amongſt us, and eſpecially to ſpare his poore People that ſerve him in this Cauſe; And for his gratious beginnings of abatement thereof in many places, and totall Ceaſeing of it in ſome (as at *Clonmell*, *Kilkenny*, *Waterford*, &c) as we have cauſe to owne the ſame, as a fruite and anſwer to our poore prayers, in our late dayes of humiliation: So I deſire it may be parte of the Matter of that dayes Thankſgiveing.

And laſtly let us eſpecially begg of him that our thankfulneſſe may not reſt or terminate in the words, or ſervices of a day, but that we may (Through his grace) live to his praiſe all our dayes, and our Converſations may be as a continuall Song of praiſe for his great goodneſſe to his People, and for his Righteous Iudgments, and wondrous workings, in our dayes amongſt the Children of men.

Now for the better obſervation of the ſaid day, as appointed, I doe hereby inhibit, and forbid, the holding or uſeing of any Faires, Marketts, or ſervile workes of mens ordinary callings upon that day. And all Officers both Military and Civill in their ſeverall places within this Dominion, are hereby required to take eſpeciall care of the due obſervation of the ſaid day of Thankſgiveing accordingly, for more generall and ſpeedy notice thereof, I doe further appoint that this Proclamation be forthwith Printed, and Publiſhed. Given at the Campe neere *Lymrick* the Twelfth day of *Octobr.* 1650.

H. IRETON.